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did audience awaiting him at Red Springs Presbyterian College. Dr. C. G. Vardell, an enthusiastic supporter of the peace movement, arranges for one or more peace addresses at every session, and debates on the subject occur frequently at the college; so that the cause is not allowed to be forgotten.

At Fayetteville, where the Director had spent eight years in pastoral charge, he sent out several articles for the press and addressed a union meeting of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches on Sunday night, December 20. The State Normal College (colored) extended an invitation, which was cheerfully accepted, and the message was given an attentive hearing and a hearty reception.

#### NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

"International Federation and Police" is the topic upon which the Director of the New England Department is speaking before colleges, churches, and business men's associations. He reports that the public mind is ready as never before for a discussion of international co-operation as the basis of the world order of the future.

Among Dr. Tryon's recent appointments have been addresses at the Yale Law School, New Haven; the Theological Seminary, Hartford, where he also addressed 700 school children, with their teachers; the Arlington Business Men's Association, Arlington, Mass.; St. Augustine's Guild of St. Stephen's Church and the Immigrants' Educational League, Providence.

A meeting of the Rhode Island Peace Society was held at Manning Hall, Providence, on Monday evening, January 18. Hon. William Paine Sheffield, of Newport, was elected President in place of Charles Sisson, resigned. Mr. Sheffield is a former congressman from Rhode Island and is widely known to the people of his State. He has frequently attended the Lake Mohonk conferences on arbitration and has co-operated heartily with the Director of the New England Department in reorganizing the Rhode Island Peace Society. Mr. Sisson's faithful and efficient work as President of the Society and member of the committee on reorganization was recognized in a vote of thanks which was proposed by ex-Governor D. Russell Brown. Dr. Frederick Lynch, of the Church Peace Union, and Dr. Tryon were the speakers. The Rhode Island Peace Society has been especially active in enlisting the interest of the ministers by sending them the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

By arrangement with the executive officers of the Connecticut Peace Society, Dr. Tryon will make an extended lecture tour in Connecticut in February.

Speaking at St. Paul's, London, England, on the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, Dean Inge, referring to the American-Canadian boundary, said:

"For a hundred years America and Canada have been at peace. A true peace—not watching and snarling at each other like two ill-bred dogs. That is something to thank God for. There are millions in Europe who look to America as a land of hope, and I think they are justified in doing so. One cannot spend a week in America without feeling that hope and freedom give buoyancy to life there such as we rarely see at home."

The headquarters of the Woman's Peace Party are at the Lakeview Building, 116 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., in connection with the offices of the Chicago Peace Society.

## The Work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for 1913-1914.

The Year Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for 1913-1914 is an attractive and instructive volume of 203 pages, outlining the various activities of the Endowment through its executive committee, its secretary, and the three divisions into which its work is subdivided. There are included also lists of the officers, of the members of the Divisions, and of the European organization and advisory bureaus, the donor's letter of gift and the trustees' acceptance, the charter and by-laws, and the appropriations of the Board of Trustees.

Among the interesting items contained in the secretary's report are these: Large numbers of the publications of the Endowment have been distributed, including 10,000 copies of the Year Book for 1912; 30,000 copies of Dr. Eliot's report of his observations in the East, *Some Roads toward Peace*; 5,000 each of reports by Dr. H. W. Mabie on his trip to Japan, and Dr. Paszkowski on *German International Progress*, while an unusually large edition of the report of the Balkan Commission has been required to meet the demand. An active propaganda on the Panama Canal Tolls question was carried on, a statement signed by most of the trustees was sent out to over a million persons, and Mr. Root's speech in the Senate was distributed to 700,000 individuals and organizations. Dr. Scott also reports the entertainment of distinguished visitors to this country, among them the Baroness Von Suttner, the British committee on the joint celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace, several Japanese gentlemen, including Dr. Shosuke Sato, Messrs. Horikiri, Seki, and Shimizu, and in 1914 Mr. Norman Angell.

The Endowment has now come into possession of a permanent headquarters, having purchased the property at 2 and 4 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The Division of Intercourse and Education, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is the Acting Director, maintains a central American office at 407 West 117th street, New York, and a European bureau at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris. The Secretary General of the European bureau is Mr. Prudhommeaux and the secretary Mr. Puech. Through this center the division carries on all its work abroad. There are four agencies of propaganda, two in the United States—the American Peace Society and the American Association for International Conciliation—and two in Europe, the International Peace Bureau at Berne and the office of International Associations at Brussels. Four European peace periodicals have received subventions.

The American Association for International Conciliation in the last fiscal year received about \$60,000, some \$12,000 of which was given to foreign branches of the Conciliation Society and other work in Europe. Of the remaining \$48,000 half was used for administration and publication, about 80,000 of the monthly documents issued by the Association being distributed gratuitously. The other half was applied to various propaganda efforts, especially for the lecture tours of Dr. H. W. Mabie, Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davies, Mr. Norman Angell, and others.

The division has continued its former allotment of \$31,000 to the American Peace Society, with which it co-operates for work through the various peace societies in the United States. The report speaks cordially of what the Society is accomplishing, and after enumerating some of its activities states that the Society has made plans for the "creation of eight additional departments to oversee work in a territory at present unorganized, but with a population of nearly 48,000,000. In order to carry out these plans the American Peace Society will need to be assured of a much larger income than it enjoys at present."

Special emphasis is laid on the work of this division for friendly relations with Japan and the Orient, for Latin American co-operation, and on the labors of the Commission of Inquiry on the Balkan Wars.

The other two divisions of the Endowment, that of Economics and History, under Dr. John Bates Clark, and of International Law, under Dr. James Brown Scott, are more technical in their work, and the reports of these directors can only have brief mention. The Division of Economics and History is engaged chiefly in research work, and has prepared and in process of preparation about one hundred works on such subjects as Growth of Armaments, War Loans, Causes of War, Labor and War, Socialists and War, and the like. The Division of International Law has during the past year accomplished the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague, which was to have been opened in September, 1914. The publication of the documents of the two Hague Conferences is another most valuable work undertaken by this division. Other important publications, including arbitration treaties, decisions involving international law, a synopsis of the decisions of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, are in preparation. In addition exchange professors of international law have been arranged for.

## The Woman's Peace Party.

By Lucia Ames Mead.

A new woman's peace movement, which promises to be of national and probably of international importance, has just been inaugurated with great enthusiasm as well as statesmanlike management. This will add the zest and enthusiasm of a large number of new recruits to the peace cause and will be gratefully welcomed by the more experienced members of the old peace societies.

On Sunday, January 10, at a great mass meeting of 3,000 persons in Washington, D. C., the platform of the Woman's Peace Party was announced. At a later conference, which followed four previous conferences on Saturday and Sunday, the movement was fully launched and Miss Jane Addams was elected president. The four vice-presidents chosen were: Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mrs. Henry D. Villard, and Mrs. John Jay White.

The movement had its inception in the response of women suffragists in Chicago, Washington, and other cities to the stirring appeals of two eloquent foreign visitors, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence of London and Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Budapest, the latter officially representing a million women in four countries. Following their meetings, tentative organizations have sprung up in the last few weeks which showed keen enthusiasm and a

new sense of woman's responsibility to wage war against war. The recent great peace meeting in Chicago, addressed by these two able women from countries at strife with each other, enlisted for the first time the co-operation of the Socialists and others who had hitherto refused to join the ordinary peace societies.

Feeling the power of the growing movement, Miss Jane Addams saw the necessity of making it national. With the co-operation of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, she invited representative women of various national organizations and of different sections of the country to meet at Washington to organize a national woman's movement to promote permanent peace.

The newly formed local organization of "The Woman's Movement for Constructive Peace" arranged for the conferences at the New Willard Hotel, and its members proved most gracious and hospitable hostesses and skilled in arranging detail. Their only miscalculation was as to the size of the audience for the mass meeting, from which, despite overflow meetings, hundreds were turned away. Two delightful receptions, one at the home of Mrs. John Jay White and one at Mrs. Winston Churchill's, added a social element to the strenuous work of the conferences.

Miss Janet Richards of Washington, a member of the new local organization and an expert in parliamentary law, presided brilliantly over all the deliberations of the conferences and greatly helped toward their efficiency. The members of the Platform Committee were: Mrs. Catt, Miss Addams, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

Among other representative women who attended the conference were: Miss Julia Lathrop of the National Children's Bureau, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women; Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, Mrs. Robert Woods of Boston, Mrs. Mary M. Simkhovitch of New York, Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, Mrs. Frank F. Williams of Buffalo, Mrs. Ruth H. Spray of Colorado, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston was the efficient secretary of the conference.

At the mass meeting on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Catt presided, and Mrs. Spencer read the preamble and platform, which were heartily adopted in the tentative form in which they were presented. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, while Miss Jane Addams, Madame Schwimmer, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence held the closest attention of the immense audience with their stirring appeals to the women of the country to unite in putting an end to war.

Most of the members of the conference were suffragists, but, though a suffrage plank was put in the platform, all women were welcomed to membership who, in the words of the official statement, "are in substantial sympathy with the fundamental purpose of our organization, whether or not they can accept in full our detailed statement of principles." Some of the suffragists would have preferred to have the suffrage plank omitted, lest it should be interpreted as excluding non-suffragists who wanted to support the peace cause. "But," as Miss Addams remarked, "one does not need to believe in hav-